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Thursday, May 6, 1976

Ottawa, Canada

Volume Nine, No. 9

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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Recognition for Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism sought

Nick Leluk, M.P.P., York West, introduced a Private Member's Bill to amend the Religious Institutions Act.

Entitled the Religious Institutions Amendment Act, the new Bill provides for the same equal treatment now allowed the Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths to be extended to certain recognized eastern religions.

Mr. Leluk commented: "Since the passage of the original Act in 1873, many new national groups have immigrated to Canada. In doing so these groups brought with them their culture and established religions. Consequently, in practising their religion in Ontario, Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists and Sikhs have encountered certain legal problems in such things as the conveyancing of church property."

He commended the excellent work of the Ontario Law Reform Commission in investigating this situation and in recommending certain specific changes to bring about equality of religious practice for these eastern religions now evident throughout Ontario.

Mr. Leluk pointed out: "At present, these four established religions cannot convey property of any kind under the Act. They cannot convey land for a book store or residence for the head of their religion under the collective name of their respective religions. Changes in titles to property must be done on an individual basis, resulting in costly delays."

He concluded: "The whole purpose of my Bill is to get this problem rectified and demonstrate to the members of these four religions that they are entitled to be recognized as full partners in Ontario society."

Ghosh, minister for planning

New Delhi, (Samachar): Sanka: Kumar Ghosh, former Finance Minister of West Bengal and now a member of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament), has been appointed Minister of State for Planning.

Mr. Ghosh, whose appointment was officially announced, will replace I. K. Gujral, who has been posted as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Prawns spawn in farm

Cochin, Kerala, Apr 30 (Samachar): Scientists at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) here have succeeded in making prawns spawn in a culture farm.

The CMFRI proposes to produce millions of seed prawns for distribution throughout India to rear in culture farms.

Export earning from prawn and prawn products had increased from Rs 30 million in 1960 to Rs 1,040 million in 1975.

UNESCO help sought

New Delhi, Apr 30 (Samachar): The UNESCO has been urged to help developing countries in taking measures to encourage the youth, who had gone abroad for studies, to return to their home countries.

The group of international experts at the International Conference on the Education and Training of Engineers and Technicians, now in session in the capital, felt the need to stop brain drain and recommended that post-graduate courses be started in developing countries. Because of the scarcity of resources in these countries, these courses should be run on a cooperative basis.

The experts also felt the salaries of engineering teachers were not always compatible, especially in the less industrialised countries, with their experience and ability and not therefore, competitive with those in the industry.

Pak talks welcomed

Jammu, May 1 (Samachar): The revived Jammu and Kashmir National Conference has welcomed the proposal for resumption of talks between India and pakistan.

A two-day session of the Conference here called upon the people of the State to prepare themselves for combined action in pursuit of national objectives.

A resolution referring to the accord reached between the Centre and Sheikh Abdullah said the accord had retained the State's special position as enunciated in Article 370.

Congress parties merge in Kerala

Cochin, Kerala, May 1 (Samachar): The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee (Organization) has decided to merge with the Congress in the State.

The KPCC (O) general body, which took this decision, authorized its president K. Sankaranarayanan to take suitable measures to effect the merger.

The general body, attended by 123 members, extended its support to all steps taken by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to protect the democratic life and institutions and to quicken the economic progress of the country.

The Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike (centre) with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (right) on arrival in New Delhi on a two-day visit.
Both the Prime Ministers discussed "all matters of mutual interest" during their talks.

Family planning in school curriculum planned

Kohima, Apr 28 (Samachar): Introduction of family planning as a subject in the school curriculum is under the active consideration of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Union Deputy Minister for Health and Family Planning A.K.M. Ishaque told newsmen here that his Ministry was in 'close touch' with the Ministry of Education in this regard.

He said the increase in the minimum marriagable age of both boys and girls by three years suggested in the new population growth by six percent.

"The Government wants to give a fair trial to this", he said and added that the Government had no intention to introduce compulsory sterilisation right now. But if necessary it may be introduced "as an element of compulsion," he said.

Meanwhile, the Uttar Pradesh Government has decided to bring in legislation for the introduction of compulsory sterilisation and make its violation punishable with two year's imprisonment.

The draft of the proposed legislation has been sent to the Union Government for approval.

After the birth of the third child if sterilisation is not done within a specified period, the husband will be liable for prosecution and imprisonment for two years. The sterilisation will be performed in the jail while serving the sentence.

Indian collaboration sought

New Delhi, May 1 (Samachar): Developing countries of Asia and Africa would like to increasingly draw upon India's experience in the last two and a half decades of development and the technological expertise and skills it has acquired.

This was the unmistakable impression given by a delegation of heads of mission from 10 developing nations of the region during its week-long tour of eastern India's industrial complex.

The main problem before most African States, which have abundance of mineral resources, is of finance, both domestic and international. This could be partially overcome by their expanding trade with sources that supply them the technological skills and equipment. But their constraints of long-term soft-term credits to meet capital goods imports remain.

The ambassadors from Kuwait, Ghana, Senegal, Zambia, Kenya, Syria, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Sudan and Thailand had for the first time a glimpse of India's immense industrial potential and the sophistication Indian engineers and technocrats had acquired over the years.

Hippies being deported

Panaji (Goa), April 26 — Hippies are being hounded out of this former Portuguese colony for their "undesirable activities".

Goa Chief minister, Mrs. Shashikala Kakodkar, told the State Assembly that the State Government had finalized 28 deportation orders, out of which 12 had been served and a search was on to trace the remaining 16.

The Chief Minister was replying to complaints of "indecent" hippie behaviour on the world-famed Panaji beaches.

The Chief Minister informed the agitated members that day and night police patrol had been ordered on the beaches, which the tourists and the local population alike use for relaxation.

Among charges hippies face are nudism, breach of excise laws and "mischief."

NEWS IN BRIEF

PUBLIC SECTOR TO PLAY LEADING ROLE IN DRUG PRODUCTION

New Delhi, Apr 29 (Samachar): A liberal licencing policy towards the Indian units, expansion of the public sector to play the leading role and curbs on the growth of the foreign drug firms are some of the major principles which will govern the Government's future policy for the drugs and pharmaceutical industry.

The new policy, being finalised by the Government, also aims at restricting the future growth of foreign drug firms to high technology oriented areas requiring substantial investment, according to official sources.

130 POLITICAL DETENUS FREED IN SOUTH INDIA

Madras Apr 26 (Samachar): About 130 political detenus arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, have been released, official sources said.

MPS WANT ENTRY OF MULTINATIONALS BARRED

New Delhi, Apr 26 (Samachar): A non-official resolution urging the Government to take concrete measures to bar the entry of multinational corporations into India's economic life has received wide support in the Lok Sabha.

ALL DEMAND MET FOR CRUD PRODUCTS

New Delhi, Apr 26 (Samachar): All essential demands of petroleum products in the country were met in full during 1975-76, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Petroleum.

U.S. MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

New Delhi, April 29 - The United States tops the list of registered foreign missionaries operating in India. The number is 753.

Official figures for other countries (other than Commonwealth missionaries) are as follows: Italians 422, Spanish 292, French 253, Belgian 245 and West German 197.

The number of registered Commonwealth missionaries resident in India, as on 1 January 1975, was 1,511, as against 1,506 on January 1974.

The principal nationalities were British 642, Irish 299, Canadian 242 and Australian 162.

(C.I.T. News)

GANGES WATER FOR DELHI

New Delhi, Apr 28 (Samachar): Work is in full swing on Asia's most ambitious water supply scheme to bring water from the Upper Ganges canal in Muradnagar in Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, a distance of 25 km, through conduits.

STEEP TAX ON CABARETS

Bangalore, April 21 - The Karnataka State, in South India, has announced a steep 40 per cent sales tax on food and drinks at hotels and restaurants during cabaret shows.

The reasoning presumably is: "Let the rich pay." The poor cannot afford to go to cabaret shows.

The State's Finance Minister M.Y. Gorpade has told the State Assembly that the new 40 per cent sales tax would be in addition to the existing tax on drinks served at cabaret shows. (C.I.T. News)

PRODUCTION OF POLIO VACCINE STARTS IN INDIA

Bombay, May 4, (Samachar): For the first time in India, production of polio vaccine will begin in the Haffkine Institute here.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE REVIVAL TO MAINTAIN COMMUNAL HARMONY SHEIKH ABDULLAH

Jammu Apr 29 (Samachar): Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah said here that the National Conference had been revived in the State to maintain communal harmony and not to have confrontation or clash with any other organisation.

OVER 2,000 ARRESTS UNDER COFESPOSA

Calcutta, Apr 23 (Samachar): Over 2,000 persons have been detained in India under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA) according to Union Minister of State for Finance Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

He told newsmen here that the Government had been able to curb to a great extent the black money and smuggling activities by taking various measures, including application of the Act and confiscation of the smugglers property.

INDIA TO BUY 21 SHIPS BY THE 5TH PLAN END

New Delhi, Apr 28 (Samachar): India will buy at least 21 more ships from various countries by the end of the fifth Plan.

Orders for 16 ships have already been placed -- eight from Yugoslavia, four from Sweden, two from Rumania and one each from Britain and Belgium, official sources said.

Negotiations for acquiring five more ships of 13,810 DWT each from the German Democratic Republic have also been finalised.

Besides, talks are underway for the purchase of six vessels from Japan and three from South Korea.

Meanwhile, Britain has offered credit for the purchase of four ships from that country.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY FOR POOR COUNTRIES

New Delhi, Apr 24 (Samachar): A civil engineering consultancy organisation, constituted recently by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), has drawn up plans to undertake civil engineering projects on a large scale in developing countries, particularly the Gulf and South-East Asian countries.

Called CECOM (Civil Engineering Consultancy Services of the CSIR), this organisation is a consortium of six national laboratories engaged in civil engineering research projects.

ANTULAY REITERATES PARLIAMENTS POWER TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

New Delhi, Apr 27 (Samachar): Congress General Secretary A.R. Antulay has defended Parliament's power to amend the Constitution which, he said, the Supreme court too had upheld on several occasions.

In an interview to All-India Radio Mr. Antulay pointed out that the Executive, the Judiciary and Parliament were the three pillars of democracy and all of them were responsible to the people. Parliament represented the conscience of the people. It was not the preserve of the rich few or the elite.

RS380 MILLION WORTH CROP LOST IN HAIL STORM

New Delhi, Apr 27 (Samachar): Crops worth Rs 380 million have been destroyed in a hail storm that lashed the Ludhiana district of Punjab recently.

45,000 TONNES OF SOVIET NEWSPRINT TO INDIA

New Delhi, Apr. 25 (Samachar): The Soviet Union will supply 45,000 tonnes of newsprint to India this year at a cost of Rs. 141.5 million.

100,000 HOUSES FOR THE POOR IN DELHI

New Delhi, Apr 25 (Samachar): The government proposes to construct 100,000 houses for squatters, slum-dwellers and backward classes in the capital.

It has already built 4,000 houses and another 12,000 are under construction. Forty thousand plots have already been developed in urban Delhi for the purpose, official sources said.

HOME MINISTRY TO STUDY REVIVAL OF INTEGRATION BODY

New Delhi, April 23 (Samachar): The Union Home Ministry will shortly undertake a study on the possibility of reviving and, if necessary, reconstituting the National Integration Council, taking into account the new Indian political situation after the emergency.

COMPULSORY STERILISATION LEFT TO STATES

New Delhi, Apr 27 (Samachar): The Union Government proposes to amend the Sharda Act to raise the minimum marriage age for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21 under the new population policy announced here.

The policy, embracing a package of measures which keep the next 25 years in perspective, was announced by Health Minister Karan Singh at the third joint meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning.

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Dacca agrees to talk

New Delhi, May 4 (Samachar): A high-level Indian delegation is leaving here for Dacca for talks with a Bangladesh team on utilisation of Farakka waters, ending the nearly three-month-long stalemate on the issue.

C.C. Patel, Additional Secretary in the Department of Irrigation will be the leader of the delegation and J.C. Ajmani, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Deputy leader.

The delegation's visit follow agreement by Bangladesh of India's suggestion for technical level talks to exchange information and data and assess the alleged effects in Bangladesh of the operation of the Farakka barrage feeder canal.

Military strong to meet threat

Shillong, Apr 30 (Samachar): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called upon the defence forces to keep vigilance as India is facing "dangers from all sides."

Addressing the armed forces on the outskirts of Shillong, she expressed full confidence in the capabilities of the defence forces.

"We have a country with different religion and sects and to preserve independence and unity is most essential," Mrs. Gandhi said.

The Prime Minister said greater attention was being paid for the development of hill areas like Meghalaya, Arunchal, Nagaland and Mizoram.

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Bid to reach new export level

New Delhi, Apr. 29 (Samachar): India's export target for 1976-77 is being fixed at Rs. 43,500 million but the endeavour will be to attain a level of Rs. 48,000 million, according to informed sources.

The 1975-76 target of Rs 36,000 million has been exceeded and the final year-end figure is likely to be around Rs 38,000 million — notwithstanding the recession in industrialised nations.

But the country has also recorded the biggest trade deficit ever and the gap stood at Rs 12,180 million at the end of 11 months in February 1976, as compared to the adverse balance of Rs 11,640 million in 1974-75.

Despite a liberalised import policy to promote industrial growth and exports, India is expected to reduce the trade deficit in 1976-77. Food and fertiliser imports may come down both in quantum and value and there is some prospect of oil prices being marginally lowered.

China floods Nepal market

Kathmandu, April 30 - China is flooding the Nepalese market with a wide variety of consumer goods which the Nepalese hitherto bought from India.

In Kathmandu alone there are now 170 shops selling only Chinese goods.

The Chinese authorities have been making special efforts to supply sarees of the right shade and print of the Nepalese market. The upper class Nepalese women did not like the quality of Chinese sarees in the beginning, but their durability and variety of shades have since captured the Napalese market. The Chinese sarees are considerably cheaper than the Indian saree.

Indian shoes have almost been priced out of the Nepalese market because of the high customs duty imposed on them which indirectly affords protection to the Chinese-aided footwear factory in Nepal.

China has come forward even to meet the ritualistic requirements of the Nepalese people on religious occasions. Recently an agreement was signed between the Nepalese Government and China for the supply of 5,000 Bheda-Chegda (rams and goats for sacrificial purposes) during the coming Dashehra festival against which Nepal will offer sugar to Tibet. For the last couple of years Nepal has been getting Tibetan "bheda-chegda" for the Dashehra festival.

The prescribed school uniform for children in Nepal is usually made of blue zin and white popline coming from China. Even the white shoes and blue socks are of Chinese origin. (C.I.T. News)

Reincarnation cases studied

Bangalore, April 29 - the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences here has investigated 16 cases of reincarnation, but withheld its opinion pending further inquiry and collection of data in this area of fundamental research.

According to Dr. R.M. Varma, Director of the Institute, and Dr. H.N. Murthy, Professor of Chemical Psychology, although the cases are baffling, no scientific verdict can be given at this stage of the investigation.

Among the cases investigated by the institute was a five-year-old girl. The latter recalled that she was a nightsoil carrier in her 'previous birth'. Another was of a 38-year-old Maharashtrian of the last century who spoke fluent Bengali.

The institute has mainly checked each case of reincarnation. It visited the places of their previous birth subjecting to scrutiny the vivid details recalled by the 'patients' about their 'earlier life', including articles owned by them and money they thought was due to them.

Most of the 'patients' hailed from North India and were between five and nine years. Investigation has shown that they are not 'frauds'.

"Scientists feel that these are genuine cases of reincarnation", says Dr. Ian Stemenson chairman of the Department of Pathology, Virginia University, who has worked in the institute for over a year. (C.I.T. News)

Sangam water polluted

Allahabad, April 20 (Samachar) Water of Yamuna near the holy Sangam here has been found "highly dangerous" to the health of pilgrims taking dip there.

A group of scientists, who recently undertook ecological studies of the river water, found that it contained germs of cholera, typhoid and gastro-enteritis, besides those of other diseases.

The study, sponsored by the All India Association for Christian Higher Education, New Delhi, revealed that water of the river near Karela Bagh from where the city's drinking water is pumped also contained various bacteria.

Throwing of the city's entire sewerage and unburnt human bodies in the river was the cause of the water pollution, the study said.

Move to amend Hindu marriage act

New Delhi, April 20 (Samachar) The Government proposes to amend the Hindu marriage and special marriage Acts to make divorce easier, it is officially stated.

The necessary legislation has been finalized and is expected to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The Bill will also cover some of the recommendations of the Law Commission contained in its 59th report.

Under the existing provisions of the law, a person cannot seek divorce unless three years have elapsed since the marriage. There have been suggestions that the period of waiting be reduced to one year.

Shiv Sena bags Bombay mayorship

Bombay, April 27 (Samachar) The Opposition has retained the mayorship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the sixth year in a run.

In a straight contest its nominee, Manohar Joshi (Shiv Sena), secured 65 votes against 53 polled in favour of the Congress candidate, Baburao Shete.

Mr. Joshi was backed by Jana Sangh, Congress (Organization), Socialist Party and the Civic Forum. The Congress nominee was supported by the Communist Party of India and the Muslim League.

Rush for the Rupee

Bombay, Apr. 20 (Samachar): People in South-East Asia and other places seemed eager to hold their funds in Indian rupees rather than in sterling or dollar, according to J.C. Luther, Executive Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

He said here in the past six months there had been a reverse trend in which a number of persons were found anxiously converting their funds held in sterling into Indian rupees.

Meanwhile, the rupee has been revalued as against the sterling for the fifth time in seven months, so as to effect an overall upward valuation of the rupee by about 10 per cent.

The rupee-sterling rate announced by the RBI placed the middle rate for rupee at 16.50 per one sterling against rupees 16.90 per sterling on April 3 last, showing a revaluation of the rupee by about 2.3 per cent in 20 days.

Toys from India

New Delhi, April 20 - The world produces toys worth over $5 billion annually and out of this India's share is a measely 0.04 per cent (zero point zero four).

Three years ago the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade produced a massive report bringing out the vast potential of toy export, mainly because of cheap labour in India. Little follow up action is known to have been taken.

The Institute had recommended foreign tie-ups for know-how, patterns and moulds.

Only one Bombay firm has come forward and concluded a collaboration arrangement with an American Corporation called Hasbro.

Toy-making remains mainly a cottage industry. There are only ten units in the country with production exceeding half a million rupees each. These are tiny compared to Mattel of the United States or Lesney Of England. (C.I.T. News)

Men more prone to suicide

New Delhi, April 23 (Samachar): More men than women committed suicide in India and persons in the age group of 18-30 were more vulnerable in comparison to those who were above 30 or below 18 years of age, a study has revealed.

This phenomenon has been explained by the fact that economic struggle is most acute during the age between 18 and 30 and young men and women in this age are more emotional than rational. Besides, the action of these persons was guided by impulse and hasty decisions than logic.

Suicide in India has shown an upward trend. Out of every 1000 people who commit suicide the world over each day, 100 are Indians.

According to figures gathered by Dr. K.S. Shukla of the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science there were 43,601 suicides in 1972 and this had increased to 43,675 in 1975.

Dr. Shukla said during the period 1968-72, the suicide rate remained fairly constant in Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu but had increased in other States. It increased by 300 per cent in Nagaland, 59 per cent in Rajasthan, 38 per cent in Assam and 35 per cent in Karnataka.

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of suicides followed by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam. The suicide rate in Jammu and Kashmir was the lowest.

Public sector units reach target

New Delhi, Apr. 24 (Samachar): Sixteen public sector undertakings and Government managed companies under the department of heavy industry have achieved a total production of Rs 7,510 million during 1975-76, an achievement of 97 per cent of the revised target of Rs 7,770 million for the year, Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies A.C. George told a news conference here.

Mr. George said the profits for the year for these units were expected to around Rs 460 million as compared to 310 million in 1974-75.

Encouraged by the outstanding performance of these units, the Government has now decided to set the new production target for 1976-77 at Rs 8,500 million. He was confident that it would be possible to achieve this high target, because of the enthusiasm and high degree of discipline showed by the workers and other employees of these public sector units.

Little India in Gibralter

Gibralter, April 28 - The number of Indian-owned businesses in Gibralter has trebled in the past ten years. Shops with names such as Taj Mahal, Kashmir and Star of India line the Rock's main shopping street.

"If things continue like this the Indians will succeed where the Spaniards have failed", said a Gibraltarian trader. "They will take us over".

There are now 90 Indian businesses in Gibralter, including a supermarket, restaurant, bar, confectionery shop and a hairdresser's. Most of the shops that sell cameras, watches and electronic equipment are in Indian hands.

About 350 of Gibraltar's 30,000 inhabitants are Indian. The Indian influence has grown since Gibraltar linked itself to the EEC at the time of Britains's entry. Then the restrictions that have protected Gibraltarian traders had to be dismantled.

A Government spokesman said that the Rock's immigration laws do not 'differentiate' between British subjects, whatever their origin, and that any person born, registered or naturalized as a British subject can have permanent residence. (C.I.T. News).

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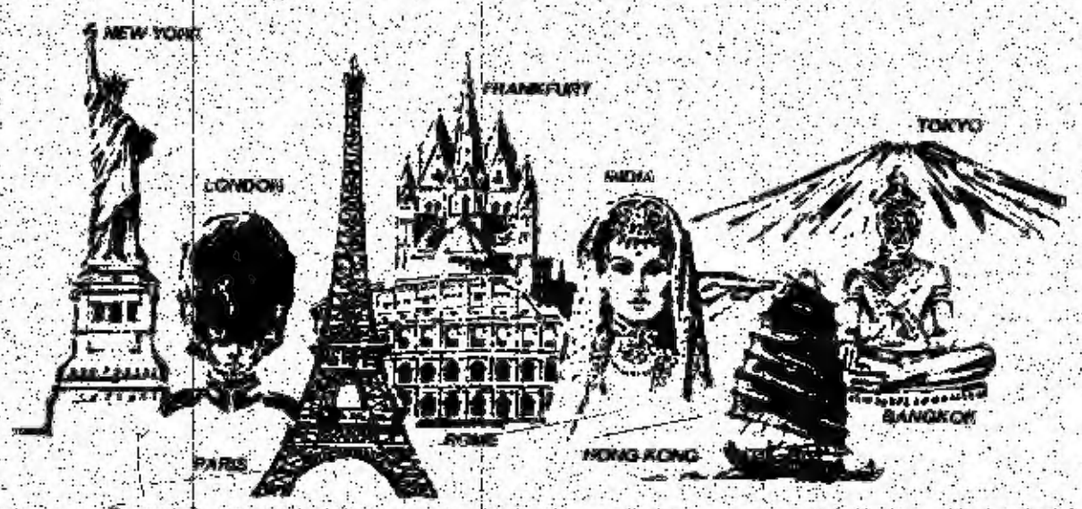

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DISPELLING MISCONCEPTIONS

The misconceptions that persist on India and Indians in North America as well as in Europe are really amazing. And yet relatively little is done to dispell them. Even some feeble attempts made by some Indian missions abroad are unimaginative, inadequately supported by resources and, no wonder, totally ineffective. It seems that these days more resources are becoming available for such efforts, but the implementation of that idea seems to be as inefficient as ever.

For instance, in recent months many Indians in Canada received a bunch of booklets on banned groups from Ananda Marga to RSS. The vast majority of Indians who received them honoured these booklets by placing them promptly in their waste baskets. It was indeed a misdirected effort both in terms of the contents of the materials and the people chosen to receive them.

If resources of this nature are available there are many ways in which they could be utilized to obtain maximum benefits. The target population should be carefully selected. It should not be Indian immigrants in the country concerned. They know a lot about India already. The native born population should, therefore, be approached. Most receptive groups are likely to be school teachers, students, religious leaders and media representatives.

Having said that one should hasten to add that there is absolutely no use sending all of President Ahamed's and Indira Gandhi's speeches to these target groups. The information provided should be factual but presented in an interesting manner. There is probably a need for using the services of western writers for this purpose. The Indian way of presentation and style might often turn off many western readers.

The type of information supplied need not be political. There should be greater stress on cultural and economic aspects. Receiving such information on India and Indians will be an eye-opener to many abroad. And the dispelling of many of these misconceptions will pay off handsomely both in the short and the long term and will lead to better understanding of India, improved trade relations and promotion of greater respect for the contributions of that ancient land.

A Canadian Photo Exhibition (colour) is going round major Indian cities. Looking with absorbing interest at one of the pictures is Dr. J.R. Kidd, Secretary-General of the International Council for Adult Education, Toronto who was in India recently while to his right is K. Kannan, Secretary of the Indo-Canada Association, Madras.

Letters

How to fight racism

We are all aware of the increasing incidence of racial incidents in the Toronto area. This brings up the problem to the individuals of visible minority groups the question of how they can cope with this new situation.

Except for very obvious and blatant incidents such as the subway incident of Mr. Kanji, the experience of most persons will be confined to minor situations such as the use of the expression "Paki" or unpleasant incidents encountered by children in school. It would appear that the incidence of racial experiences directed against the identifiable Asian minority group has increased in the recent years.

We may ask why such incidents have increased in the recent past. It will be difficult to pin-point any particular factor but there would be general agreement that the recession in the economy and the resulting unemployment is a contributing factor. There is no doubt that such tensions in the society are magnified many times by wide spread publicity given to minor incidents by the media, namely the radio, television, and the newspapers. There is no doubt that such publicity has the effect of encouraging such incidents. The discussion initiated by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration by the Green Paper has also encouraged a feeling that having feelings of racial discrimination is justifiable. As a sociological fact a population of about sixty thousand people of a visible minority in a total population of Metropolitan Toronto of 2.2 million is bound also to create tension where the large group has no experience of assimilating a new visible minority.

What can a member of such visible minority do? In the short run where there is a danger of eminent physical violence the person has no choice except to defend himself with the best of his ability. Any reasonable efforts to avoid such danger would be amply justifiable in any court of law. To protect one's legal position it is important that one does not initiate the attack and that there is sufficient evidence of instigation or provocation by the attacking person. As all of us are not karate experts it is desirable to carry a telephone number of the Metropolitan Toronto Police in one's pocket. This number is 967-2222.

To help the situation in the long run it is important that any person who has encountered such physical abuse report this to the Police in any event and further should consult his respective organization of which he is a member so that the organization can take further steps in the interest of the community.

Many incidents, however, are of a boarderline nature. In a charged atmosphere of racism it is difficult for a member of the minority group to remain totally objective in assessing whether or not a conduct or an expression should be interpreted as racism. Where there is doubt it is better not to create an incident and a degree of tolerance is desirable on the part of the members of the minority group until such time that the larger group assimilates and understands the culture of the minority group as it has historically happened in all societies including Canada. In any event it is desirable to report such incidents to any organization so that such incidence can be more objectively analyzed and further action taken by a community group.

For the community group is it desirable to seek legal assistance in analyzing such situations and preparing briefs and reports to the necessary bodies to launch complaints or to have the matter rectified. There are many bodies to which a complaint can be properly made according to the nature of the incident. Where for example there is evidence that a Police officer has treated a person in a discriminatory fashion denying his legal rights a complaint should be made to the Police Commission. Where an Ontario Civil Servant has treated a person with discrimination this should be brought to the attention of the Ontario Ombudsman, Arthur Maloney. There is a Canadian Civil Liberties Association with its solicitor, Allen Borovoy who will take up specific cases and if required take them to court at no cost to the complainant. The member of your Provincial Parliament or the member of your Federal Parliament very often would be an important source of information as well as a good person to complain in the event of such incident.

Quite apart from individual action of this nature in complaining it is important that community groups together prepare briefs for submission to the relevant Ministries for changes in the law or to make key politicians and public servants aware of the feelings of the community groups. Many community groups do not have a tradition of political action and the cultural groups tend to remain non-political in nature. Unless these community groups become more political in nature and exert such political pressure no long term results favourable to such groups will be accomplished. It is therefore important for each member of the community groups to participate actively in political activities and to try to get to know their politicians.

All societies from time to time have suffered political discrimination in one way or another and one way to avert it is education both on the part of the minority group in understanding the culture of the majority group and on the part of the majority group to understand the culture of the minority group. The initiative usually lies with the minority group in exerting their influence in making its cultureknown to the majority group and accordingly in the social functions and activities of various cultural groups. Canadian guests should be invited as often as possible. On an individual basis an effort should be made to get to know the Canadian community in which the minority group intends to reside and make a future.

Jay Chauhan L.L.B.
Lawlor, Leclaire, Nevins,
Hobson & Chauhan
Richmond Hill, Ontario

World Punjabi conference

You would be pleased to know that the Punjab Government have decided to convene a Vishav Punjabi Sammelan to which the representatives of Punjabi residents in other States of India and foreign countries would be invited. At that time a conference of the Punjabi scholars pursuing research in various fields of civilization, culture, literature, history, religion and philosophy would also be arranged. The main objectives of this Sammelan shall be as under:

To bring together the Punjabi citizens of various states and countries on a single platform so that they may be able to deliberate upon their common problems and to share their experiences.

To persuade such distinguished Punjabis who have attained eminence in various fields of science, technology, industry, agriculture, etc., to think out and suggest measures for the economic reconstruction of Punjab.

The Punjabis residing in other States of India and foreign countries have formed their own associations. For issuing invitations to distinguished Punjabis for attending Vishav Punjabi Sammelan it is expedient that the invitations should be extended either directly or through the associations. In order to achieve this objective it is necessary to establish contacts with them.

Humanitarian projects

I take this opportunity to request readers of India Times to get involved in some humanitarian projects. I often hear from humanitarians involved with various projects in India that Indians here don't care for the poor in India and elsewhere. There are so many groups in Canada with worthwhile projects in India. In Victoria alone practically all Churches have some projects. I request our readers to donate to humanitarian projects and start their own projects through Gurdwaras, Temples etc. Hindu and Sikh religious organizations which do nothing to help the poor, make plain mockery of the great teachings of Sikh and Hindu religions.

BHISHAM BHAGWANANI
VICTORIA, B.C

INDIA READY FOR TALKS TO RESTORE TIES WITH PAKISTA

New Delhi, Apr 28 (Samachar): India has told Pakistan that she is prepared to discuss pending matters such as air links, overflights and resumption of rail and road communications and even measures for the restoration of diplomatic relations.

India's readiness to discuss these matters was conveyed to Pakistan Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a reply to a communication from Mr. Bhutto.

Balyogi fined

New Delhi: Apr 25 (Samachar): A total penalty of Rs 707,000 has been imposed on Bihari Singh chief associate of Balyogeshwar, as a result of adjudication proceedings in three of the four show cause notices served on him by the Enforcement Directorate on charges of contravention of foreign exchange regulations, the Lok Sabha was informed.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in a written reply that the penalty was in addition to the confiscation of the foreign exchange involved.

In the case covered by the fourth show-cause notice, prosecution had been launched against Bihari Singh and he was facing trial in a court of law.

The House was also informed that no show-cause notice for contravention of foreign exchange regulations was issued to Prem Pal Singh Rawat alias Balyogeshwar by the Enforcement Directorate. With reference to the unauthorised import of goods and foreign exchange which had not been declared, a penalty of Rs 10,000 each was imposed on Mr. Rawat and Bihari Singh by the Customs department, apart from the confiscation of the goods.

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Dhillon not for overdose of democracy

India's minister for shipping and transport, G.S. Dhillon was in Ottawa on April 14-15 as reported in our last issue.

In an interview with the Canadian India Times Mr. Dhillon said the emergency measures have brought about good results in many ways, especially in discipline. He thinks it should be continued as long as necessary. He said "We had given an overdose of democracy to our people and there was too much of liberty and too much of democracy and much of our normal exercise of these rights as they are exercised in other countries went out of proportion. So we found that instead of its proper use it was used against the very national interests of our people".

When asked whether the emergency will be prolonged indefinitely he said, "Emergency has brought about increased production and productivity and the inflation has been brought down to zero, there is no student unrest, no strikes and there are two opinions, whether we should continue it or not. One opinion is that we should go in for elections and this is the right time and the congress could have a better majority than they have at present. The aim of the present government is to set the people going on the right track; the strikes, demonstrations and guerilla movements which used to be so common should become a thing of the past. However he said "This cannot last indefinitely. At the most, as the Parliament has decided, that the elections probably will be held in the coming year."

When probed whether democracy in its original form will be reintroduced in India Mr. Dhillon said "There has been no disintegration of democracy, I am really surprised at this question. The Indian parliament is functioning as normally as ever. Out of 775 members that we have, 525 of them are in the lower house or the house of the Lok Sabha and the upper house Rajha Sabha. If you keep 16 or 17 militants in the prison it doesn't mean that democracy is gone.

Regarding news censoring and curtailment of press freedom he said the press in India "is much more expressive and much more free than any other press in any other country. The Parliament and assemblies function normally. I feel really pained when such propaganda is allowed to go on in other countries. Some people like the Americans never criticize Pakistan or the Pakistani government for limiting democratic freedom. The press do criticize our policies, they write all sorts of comments. It is a fact that we have amalgamated the PTI and UNI into one agency, but you yourself being a journalist, you know the background. PTI was always a losing concern, and the Government was always subsidising the agency." He said the press in India now is not a free press but a controlled press.

He wants the people of Indian origin here to properly understand India's problems. Mr Dhillon assured that the money sent to India by Indo-Canadians will not be frozen.

All through the interview Mr. Dhillon naturally was very much defensive about Mrs. Gandhi and her actions and said that she is providing the strong leadership needed in a developing country like India.

Narayanan, ambassador to China

By George Mathew

New Delhi: R. K. Narayanan, a distinguished member of the Indian Foreign Service, has been appointed Ambassador to China thus restoring diplomatic relations with that country after a lapse of 15 years.

Mr. Narayanan, at present Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, is expected to take up his assignment in Peking within two months.

With the appointment of Mr. Narayanan the diplomatic representation in both the countries has been raised to the ambassadorial level. Since the return of the last Ambassador G. Parthasarathy in 1961 the representation had been at the level of Charge d'Affairs.

A report from Peking quoting an official spokesman says that China had approved the nomination of Mr. Narayanan and that Peking would reciprocate by sending an Ambassador to New Delhi.

It was since 1961 that China started showing some friendly gestres by inviting Indian diplomats to their functions in the various world capitals. At the May Day function in 1970 at Peking Chairman Mao Tse-tung shook hands with the Indian Charge d'Affairs and it was widely reported as an indication of China's sincere desire to restore normal relationship with India. Later in 1971 an Indian Table Tennis team participated in the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Championship at the invitation of China, Another Indian team also participated in the Asian-African-Latin American Friendship Table Tennis Championship in 1973. As a sequel to these developments known as the "ping pong diplomacy" a Chinese Table Tennis Team visited India early last year.

The Ambassador designate to China, Mr. Narayanan, 55, is a seasoned diplomat and author. He started his career as a teacher and later took up journalism. He worked for the "Hindu" of Madras and "The Times of India", Bombay for about two years before he joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1949.

Besides holding various diplomatic assignments, he has handled Sino-Indian affairs as Director of the China division of the Ministry of External Affairs from 1963 to 1967.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Mr Narayanan were co-students at the London School of Economics. Mr. Narayanan was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru fellowship in 1971-72 for a study on Nehru and non-alignment.

Besides Mr. Narayanan, three of the former five Indian Ambassadors in China were from Kerala viz K. P. S. Menon, Sardar K.M. Panikar and N. Raghavan. The other two were G. Parthasarathy and R.K. Nehru.

The national population policy

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The much awaited national population policy statement released by the Health Minister Dr. Karan Singh proposes no Central legislation for compulsory sterilization, but leaves the option to the state governments.

The policy frame proposes, among other things, freezing of the population base at the 1971 level for determining Central Plan allocations to states and their representation in the Lok Sabha. Eight per cent of the Central assistance to the state Plans will be specifically earmarked against performance in family planning.

Other features are: raising the age of marriage to 18 for girls and 21 for boys; higher grade monetary compensation for individual acceptance of family planning, introduction of group incentives and implementation of a new multi-media motivational strategy.

Dr. Karan Singh said that the package of incentives and disincentives would not victimise or punish those who were already born. These called for reciprocal obligation by citizens to the state which was spending large sums of money on their welfare.

Explaining the magnitude of the problem Dr. Karan Singh said: "With 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, India has about 15 per cent of the world's people. It is estimated that our population as on January 1, 1976, has crossed the 600 million mark, and is now rising at the rate of well over one million a month. Since independence 250 millions have been added, equivalent to the entire population of the Soviet Union with six times the land area of India. The increase every year is now equal to the entire population of Australia which is 2.5 times the size of our country. If the present rate of increase continues unchecked our population at the turn of the century may well reach the staggering figure of one billion. Indisputably we are facing a population explosion of crisis dimensions which has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that we have made over the last two decades. If the future of the nation is to be secured, and the goal of removing poverty to be attained, the population problem will have to be treated as a top national priority and commitment.

"Our real enemy is poverty, and it is as a frontal assault on the citadels of poverty that the fifth five-year Plan has included the minimum needs program. One of its five items is integrated package of health, family planning and nutrition. Far reaching steps have been initiated to reorient the thrust of medical education so as to strengthen the community medicine and rural health aspects, and to restructure the health care delivery system on the three-tier basis going down to the most far-flung rural areas where the majority of our people reside and where child morbidity are the highest. Similarly, ignorance, illiteracy and superstition have got to be fought and eliminated. In the ultimate analysis it is only when the underlying causes of poverty and disease are eliminated that the nation will be able to move forward to its desired ideals.

"Nonetheless it is clear that simply to wait for education and economic development to bring about a drop in fertility is not a practical solution. The very increase in population makes economic development slow and more difficult of achievement. The time factor is too pressing and the population growth so formidable, that we have to get out of the vicious circle through a direct assault upon this problem as a national commitment.

"The question of compulsory sterilization has been the subject of lively public debate over the last few months. It is clear that public opinion is now ready to accept much more stringent measures for family planning than before. However, the administrative and medical infrastructure in many parts of the country is still not adequate to cope with the vast implications of nation-wide compulsory sterilization. We do not therefore intend to bring in Central legislation for this purpose, at least for the time being. Some states feel that the facilities available with them are adequate to meet the requirements of compulsory sterilization. We are of the view that where a state legislature, in the exercise of its own powers, decides that the time is ripe and it is necessary to pass legislation for compulsory sterilisation, it may do so..."

Ladak today

By A. J. Singh

Ladakh is acclaimed as the Shangri-la by tourists all over the world. The colourful costumes of its people, the picturesque scenery and the simple life-pattern of its people evoke vistful longings in the people of the sophisticated world.

What makes this land the cynosure of the tourists? Situation Kashmir — "Switzerland of the East" — Ladakh is bound on the north-east by the great Karakorum Range which separates it from the Sinkiang province of China. To the East lies Tibet and to the north-west, the range of Hispar, Rakhaposhi and Harakosh.

Covering an area of 95,876 sq. kms. Ladakh is the largest district in the world. A tourist has to climb to 11,558 ft. above sea-level to reach its capital Leh, which is the highest city of the world.

Given such geographical features, it follows that Ladakh is a dry-rocky land totally dependent on its annual rainfall of 3 inches a year for its vegetation. Thus cultivation is possible only in areas along the mountain streams. The country is totally barren inspite of its two principal rivers, the Indus and the Shyok. The Indus enters Ladakh from Tibet in the East and the Shyok from the Nubra Valley in the North, both these rivers merge at Gol in Skardo.

For a district of its vast size, Ladakh has only 200,000 people living. Since most of the country is barren the people live by sheepgrazing and so, naturally, they are nomadic in their life-style. They live in tents made of hides, and move from pasture to pasture to feed their animals. The sheep and goats are long-haired. They are kept in bounds by ferocious sheepdogs. The nomads live on milk, tea and barely - meal. Hardy, independent, these people are known for their hospitality.

A small minority, especially those near a river or a stream cultivate land. They grow mainly wheat, barley, grim and buck-wheat, also trumba and pulses in small quantities. People live mainly on wheat and grim.

True to its Kashmir character, Ladakh abounds in apples and apricots. Skardo is veritably "the fruit garden" of the district. Dried apricots and kernals are the real cash-earners of the farmer.

Ladakh's prosperity depends upon it namdas, pushminas, and pattoos which are the craze of the western world; its jade has a world market, not only as a precious stone but also on account of the sacred properties attributed to it by astrologers and sooth-sayers.

To be born a woman in Ladakh is indeed hard. She has to work in the fields alongside the men-folk and also run the home. The Ladakhis closely resemble altiplano or the highland Indians of the Andes in South America in one respect. The latter had a system called Mingo whereby all the members of the family as well as the neighbourhood participated jointly in agricultural or public works. This persists in Ladakh even today.

A Ladakh family working in the fields is treat to the eyes. They sing and dance while they work. Men often do the most strenous part of the job. The women contribute to the gaity of the atmosphere through interludes of songs and dances, which are peculiar to the area. Working individually they collect together at meal time for drinking tea and eating food. In the evening when the work is over the whole family moves homeward driving their herds of cattle ahead of them. While men collect together to drink and enjoy, the women start to cook the evening meal. Thus do these simple and unsophisticated people live in close communion with nature.

The Ladakhis are highly religious people, the religion being Buddhism. There are two sects — the Red sect of Lamaism founded by padamasambhave, the Indian monk, and the Yellow sect founded by Tsong Khapa, a Tibetan monk. Hemie, 24 miles south of Leh, houses the principal monastery of the Red sect, while Rhezong, 55 miles to the West of Leh, has that of the Yellow sect. The abbots of these monasteries are called Kushk. According to tradition they never die. When an abbot dies he is reborn or reincarnated. This reincarnation is identified through an elaborate procedure, part of which requires the child to identify the belongings of his previous birth. The tradition of making the youngest boy in every family a monk still continues. But it is on the decline. Women, too, become nuns. (Chomos) and live in monasteries.

The social customs in Ladakh are no doubt simple, but they have a grandeur of their own. For example, the hunting for a bride starts from the boy's house. After the bride has been found the groom does not go himself to solemnise the marriage and bring her home. Instead he deputes one of his younger cousins to do so. Of course the bride is received with due ceremony as soon as she steps into her new home.

One of the finest traits of the people is that they remain happy and jovial under all conditions. They are simple, hard working, and honest. Hospitality is their common virtue, rather it is their weakness. The traveller is entertained no matter what time of the day or night he arrives. Ladakh is a land that resounds with laughter, song and dance. Verily, it is the valley of happiness.

Part....2

Multiculturalism and ethnic attitudes

Continued from last issue

These are excerpts from a summary of a national survey of attitudes toward multiculturalism, ethnic groups and immigration in Canada by Professors J. W. Berry, R. Kalin and D. M. Taylor.

In general respondents appeared to be at least tolerant of "other ethnic groups", and there was no evidence of extreme ethnic prejudice; however, respondents did have clear preferences. They reacted very positively to the two charter groups in comparison to other ethnic groups. Of the non-charter groups, North European groups were evaluated relatively favourably (e.g., Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Scandinavians) compared to the South and East European groups (e.g., Greeks, Italians, Poles, Yugoslavs), who were in turn rated more favourably than several other groups (e.g., East Indians, Blacks, Spaniards, Portuguese).

Geographic differences. Respondents in Quebec were generally the least positive in their evaluation of non-charter groups. In addition, certain groups such as the Germans, Ukrainians and Chinese were rated relatively more favourably in the Prairies and British Columbia than in other regions, and Canadian Indians were rated relatively less favourably in those two regions.

Attitudes toward multiculturalism in the total sample. Knowledge of the multiculturalism policy was not widespread and most people perceived the government's current policy to favour "permissive" rather than "supportive" integration. Despite this low level of knowledge and the inaccurate perception of the policy, multicultural attitudes were generally positive. With respect to multicultural ideology, respondents were on the whole slightly in favour of cultural diversity in Canada. The perceived consequences of multiculturalism were also slightly positive. Although program attitudes were greeted with general acceptance, there was evidence of greater acceptance for some programs (e.g., "community centres" and "folk festivals") than for others (e.g., "radio and television shows in languages other than English or French" and "teaching, in regular school programs, of the languages of the major cultural groups who have settled in Canada"); indeed, respondents showed slight rejection of the last two programs. Finally, behavioural intentions were less favourable than attitudes. This contrast in support between the ideology and the behavioural intentions may be understood in terms of the abstract through to concrete dimension which was presented above. It may well be that Canadians think that the idea of multiculturalism is good, that some of the programs are fun, but that they do not want to get involved. Overall, however, the climate for multiculturalism is fairly positive; the ideological base is supportive, and there are some specific programmes which appear to be generally highly acceptable. Detracting from this conclusion is the existence of some programs which, if promoted, may be rejected, and the notable lack of acceptance when personal commitment is involved.

The issue of "race". The question whether there is racism in Canada is often raised in the context of immigration and multiculturalism. The present survey clearly shows that Canadians reject explicit racism. Several questions involving "race" were asked, in two of the attitude domains. A majority of respondents rejected the idea that it would be wrong to have coloured people as foremen and leaders over whites, or that the "purity of the Canadian race" would be affected by further immigration. A substantial majority also found coloured immigrants acceptable. A skeptical or even cynical interpretation of these findings would have it that the racial tolerance shown was due to the explicit and blunt form of the questions. The survey format, depending on relatively direct questions, cannot tap the more subtle manifestations of racism. But even a more straight-forward interpretation of the finding that grants a sizable level of racial tolerance in Canada, warrants caution. Racism may be endorsed by only a minority of Canadians. However, it may become a problem for the implementation of multiculturalism and immigration policies to the extent that the racist minority becomes vocal and active.

Although explicit racism may not be characteristic of Canadians, race – visible physical differences among groups – is nevertheless an important dimension in the perception of groups. Canadian Indians and Chinese were rated lowest. Race appeared also as one of two basic dimensions in the structure of perceptions of ethnic groups. To argue that Canadians use racial cues in the perception of ethnic groups does not mean, of course, that they are racist in the sense of treating certain races as inferior.

OVERALL CLIMATE FOR IMMIGRATION IN CANADA

Given the results from the present study, what is the climate for continued immigration in Canada? Clearly, it is not negative, as a majority of Canadians see primarily positive consequence of immigration and are willing to accept new immigrants. Although there is discrimination against immigrants (in the sense that own group members are preferred over immigrants), there is no outright avoidance. On the issue of "race," a majority shows tolerance.

Besides signs of general tolerance, there are some indications of concern. Greater unemployment is seen as a possible consequence of further immigration. Should economic circumstances decline and concern for unemployment increase, attitudes toward immigration may well change. While a majority of Canadians show racial tolerance, there is a minority for whom "race" is an important concern. The admission of an increased number of non-white immigrants may mobilize the racist minority and/or increase its membership. Another sign for concern is the inverse relationship between socio-economic status and attitudes toward immigration. The more negative attitudes toward immigration among lower status people may be reinforced to the extent that they see immigrants as competitors for scarce jobs. A deterioration in the economy may make such attitudes even more negative. Another chilling factor in an otherwise favourable climate is the fact that one of the founding groups holds a less favourable attitude than the other. This difference in attitudes may make it difficult to achieve national consensus concerning immigration.

CANADA

On the basis of the distribution of attitudes examined in this study, there appears to be a fairly positive climate for the promotion of multiculturalism in Canada. Although some specific groups appear to be less acceptable than others (both as immigrants and as established ethno-cultural groups), and some multicultural programs appear to be less desirable than others, there is an overall positive orientation toward multiculturalism, and an overall tolerance in the population as a whole. This general conclusion, while supported by the bulk of the data, must be qualified by a reminder that among two segments of the population (those who are French Canadian and those who have lower socio-economic status) there is relatively less support for – but certainly not rejection of – multiculturalism. It is likely that the existence of a supportive ideological base, and of some popular multicultural programs, could serve as a vehicle for the promotion of multiculturalism in Canada.

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Direction, story
Tapan Sinha.

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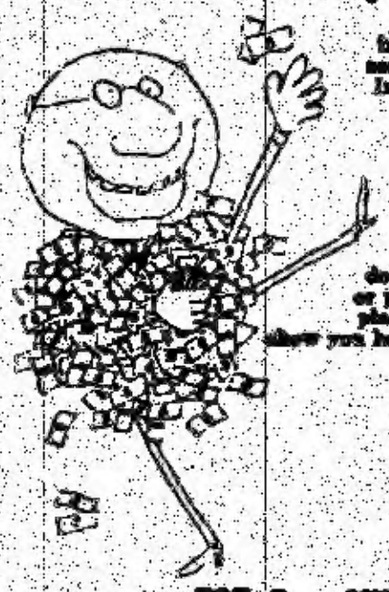

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SunLife
OF CANADA

Sadru Ladak
499-5493

Noordin Jadavji
494-5364

Inder Jandoo
293-1578

Muhammad A. Saeed
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Mohindar Chug
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Films

HARMONIUM (bengali)
Direction, story, and music by Tapan Sinha.

A music-loving zamindar wants his only daughter, Bimala to learn music. She does, but he dies leaving her in such debt that she has to part reluctantly with the harmonium he had given her. Its new owner presents it to his daughter, Basanti and engages a handsome music teacher for her. Beside music, the pupil learns to love and elopes with the teacher before her betrothal to another man. She is however brought back home and her father disposes of the harmonium, the root of all evil. It is now the turn of lover of Shyama the prostitute to make a gift of it to her in the hope that it might help her to switch her time-honoured profession. But Haran a criminal at large and Shyama's initiator into her trade disapproves, stabs her lover to death and is himself shot dead in a police chase. Shyama gets rid of the harmonium as a bad omen. Meanwhile, Bimala, reduced to penury, goes to work in a bureaucrat's house and offers to teach music to his young daughter. So he gets her a harmonium, and fancy it happens to be the one that Bimala's father had bought for her! She sings with tearful joy the same song her father had taught her.

That around this fanciful story could be woven an interesting script to be given the treatment of a musical has to be seen to be appreciated. Tapan Sinhas strikes the right balance between fact and fancy, the significant and the trivial. The film in an agreeable mixture of irony, wit, parody, melodrama, comedy and romance with lardings of song and dance. Sinha has coaxed outstanding performances from some of the top-notchers of bengali cinema, Chhaya Devi being the most memorable at the head of the prostitute's den. Her gestures and mannerisms are a delectable accompaniment to her singing. The others too act with a sure touch, Ashit Baran as the zamindar, Arundhati Devi as his daughter, Arati Bhattacharya as the prostitute, Samit Bhanja as her lover and Sonali Gupta an Mithu Guh Thakurta as the eloping young lovers.

It is after a long time that Tapan Sinha chose an invented theme for a film, he having been the first, ahead of Styajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, to take up topical subjects like student unrest, unemployment and labour exploitation (Apanjan, Ekhonee and Sagina Mahato). Film-goers are not the poorer for this shift in Tapan Sinha's focus.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

KHALIFA
Directed by Prakash Mehra

Playing one twin against another is an old trick out of the Indian film maker's hat. The only difference is that in **Khalifa** the twins are identical to the point of being indistinguishable. Of course they are supposed to be divergent in their ways of life — one living in comfortable dishonesty and the other following the straight and narrow path.

By making the same actor, Randhir Kapoor at that, play both the roles, making it impossible for the audience to see the one from the other, Prakash Mehra makes the intended strong point of his latest effort its weakest. Instead of creating an element of surprise, confusion is shown all round. Only in the last few scenes can the twins be identified distinctively, that too by the difference in their sartorial style.

This apart, Randhir Kapoor is no actor and asking him to play a double role is like expecting a barren woman to give birth to twins. He might consider his style of acting flamboyant but almost everything that he does is a faux pas. One wonders if even he knew which of the twins he was playing at any given time. One feels sorry for Mehra for not being able to come off with a winner like **Zanjeer** (a Hindi adaptation of **Death Rides a Horse**). If his **Himalaya se Oonha** lacked emotional content, **Khalifa** is devoid of coherence.

Rekha is in danger of fast losing her screen image as a sultry siren. Disguising a leading lady as a boy or man has become by now a cliche in Hindi films; what is worse, all kinds of situations are created for the sake of this cheap luxury. Rekha adopts, in her boyish role, Dev Anand's mannerism of dialogue but this hardly amuses. Is Johar's tongue-in-cheek performance tinged with sarcasm and Pran's gallant gun-toting role as a revenge seeker fail to save this film from becoming an inartistic jumble. All that can be said is that the first half, with its attempt at satire, is better than the second. But the moment melodrama takes over the fun is finished. Randhir Kapoor and Johar imitate Pran and Ashok Kumar of **Victoria No. 203** but they do not succeed in infusing their antics with either hilarity or studied flippancy.

DARSHAK Democratic World.

Singh wins auto safari

by Jane Tweddle

Joginder Singh, "The flying Sikh" of Kenya, won the grueling 3,100 mile African Safari race, of which only a quarter of the starters made it to the finish line. This victory made him the first to ever achieve three wins in this race. The majority of the racers were eliminated by bad weather conditions and accidents.

Joginder's victory was spoiled by two tragedies. He hit and killed a member of the audience who ran on the track while he was driving 100 miles an hour along the course, and his chief mechanic was killed and a second mechanic badly injured in an accident.

the end of the race stating "I am very sad", with tears flowing down his face.

Joginder drove flawlessly after taking the lead on Saturday taking a large points margin.

India quits test

KINGSTON, India handed the West Indies the fourth and final cricket Test when Indian captain Bishen Bedi gave up the fight. He declared at a second-innings total of 97 for five.

Three Indian batsmen, Anshuman Gaekwad, Gundappa Vishwanath and Brijesh Patel, were unable to bat because of injuries suffered at the hands of the West Indies pace attack in the first innings.

With half his team already gone, Bedi decided that neither he nor Bhagwat Chandrasekhar would go to the crease and his declaration left the West Indies with a token task of scoring 13 runs for victory.

Roy Fredericks and Lawrence Rowe went through the formality of scoring the required runs and moved comfortably to 13 for no wicket to give the West Indies a 10-wicket victory and a 2-1 series triumph.

Indian mananger Polly Umrigar accused the Caribbean side of 'intimidatory bowling' after the first-innings incidents, singling out paceman Michael Holding in particular.

Hockey team for Montreal announced

Ajitpal Singh, who led India to victory in the Third World Cup at Kuala Lumpur last year will captain the Indian Hockey team for the Montreal Olympics. B.P. Govinda will be the vice-captain. The eighteen-member contingent announced in Patiala April 18 include the eleven who won the world cup for India at Kuala Lumpur. There are three new comers: goalkeeper Chhatri of Bengal and forwards Prabhakaran of the Railways and Syed Ali of Uttar Pradesh. Seven more players are in the standby list.

The team is scheduled to leave Delhi by air on June 2 for Paris. They would play matches against France, Belgium and Spain. The team would leave for Toronto, Canada three weeks later and after some more matches they would go to Montreal on July 7.

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Impressions .....

Alternatives in Agriculture

By A. F. Ashtamudi

The green revolution may have benefited a very small minority of the population in a few regions only. It has, and continues to widen income disparities between regions, and between the new large and wealthy farmers on the one hand, and the great mass of peasants, tenants, and the landless within the means of using the new techniques. The small cultivator lacks generally the motivation and or the means to invest in pesticides or equipment, required for the miracle seeds. Cultivation costs of the new varieties are significantly higher than of the old.

Given the choice and availability there is every reason to expect that the larger farmers will further intensify and expand their operations by mechanizations. Yet for just tractor mechanization to be economic in Northern India, for instance, it is computed that a farm should have more than 40 acres. So the larger farmers are purchasing more land. Since no arable land remains uncultivated, they can only do so from their smaller and weaker neighbours. So farm labour is threatened with massive displacement in the absence of any off-setting non-farm job opportunities. The question is, where will they go, and what will they do?

The city slums will not have the living space, nor will industry or any other sector of the economy have the capacity to absorb such a large addition to its work force. It would be remarkable if the urban sector were able to provide adequate housing and employment opportunities for the natural increase in its own population. Essentially it is a vicious circle. But there is a ray of hope in an emerging situation.

HOPE

The hope lies in the dramatic changes taking place in research programs in international agriculture. The experts are now driven by the need to make the green revolution work in the sternest of farming environments, and not simply in the research notebooks of plant breeding laboratories. Time is inexorable running out. International agencies, including Canadian International development Research Centre are concentrating research and development effort right where it ought to belong — in the countries where it is going to be used. They have wisely given up all prospects of wholesale transfer of farming technology from the American prarieland to the harsh drylands of North India or the tropical forest of Kerala.

And what is most significant is that they have given up the implicit expectancy of large and expensive inputs of fertilizer on farms where cash returns are small and uncertain. With the Arab-Israeli confrontation and the hike in oil prices, the effect on Indian agriculture has been like a vise grip on the life line of existence. Indian farmers have felt the chilling effects of fertilizer being priced out to their reach. More disastrous perhaps is the fact that farmers who have been depending on fertilizer to complement their high yielding varieties now complain that without adequate fertilizer the land refuses to yield.

ALTERNATIVES

It is obvious to me that we have to seek alternatives to chemical fertilizer especially where this is so easily feasible. The trend must be toward the improvement of traditional husbandry, the selection of grain and legume varieties most suitable for local conditions, intensive agriculture of the biodynamic school and the cultivation of the economic infrastructure that will enhance agricultural improvement. Instead of proposing the dramatic and perhaps dangerous imposition of massive doses of fertilizer and high yielding varieties of grains and pulses, the aim should be to investigate ways of modifying traditional methods so that without the aid of expensive agribusiness intervention — crop yields, disease control and soil husbandry can be improved simultaneously.

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics at Hyderabad (ICRISAT) is the latest institute to be started under the U.N., and the World Bank on an hitherto unrecognized venture — concern for the productivity of farms in the harshest and most climatically vulnerable regions of the world, including the draught-strickem Sahelian Zone of Africa. Until now there has been little systematic international study of the special problems of husbandry in these dry and hungry acres — the semi arid areas of India, Central America and Africa.

From the coconut research station at Kayamkulam to the Tea Research Station in Shillong, we have in India a variety of research centers involved in developing our Agricultural methods to meet current demands. So what is it that is so crucial about ICRISAT in Hyderabad. The answer lies in the final realization by our agricultural experts that a total dependence on Chemical fertilizers can be quite disastrous for the nation. In going after massive amounts of fertilizer, which many of our small farmers cannot afford, we are taking a cue from U.S. Agriculture. But is it really feasible in the Indian context? The ICRISAT is advocating the potentially important method of mixed cropping. Mixed cropping is not only seen as a way to reduce vulnerability to disease and insect attack, but as a way of utilising the abilities of one type of plant to support and complement another in a scheme of natural balance. Leguminous crops can produce relatively high yields in the absence of chemical fertilizer because they possess a root system capable of "fixing" nitrogen in the soil so that it is available as plant food. If leguminous crops such as chick pea or moongdhal are intercropped with cereals, then the cereals could well benefit from the activity of the legumes. Initial field trials at Hyderabad suggest that the modification of traditional farming methods, plus better water management, could increase farm yields 400 percent or more without the incorporation of new varieties. Further, recent studies of nutritional deficiencies of people over a wider area of India — carried out by the Hyderabad scientists — indicate that improved yield alone will not fill the food gap.

A MYTH

The basic myth of severe protein deficiency is just that — a myth. The shortage is in carbohydrate and notions that varieties and farming systems must necessarily be retailored to produce protein rich crops, in order to fill the "protein gap" are not supported by detailed investigations among the people on whom the changes were to be imposed.

One of the criteria of the Hyderabad group is that as far as possible, trials should be carried on small-scale farms typical of the area for which they are intended. Farmers are encouraged to join and evaluate techniques, new tools and trial results. It is as though, after a long period of well meaning fumbling, agricultural aid is at last settling down in new humility with those who really need help.

The intensive farming methods developed by the Japanese and the French, have surprisingly enough, escaped our agricultural experts. The method made a dramatic impact on me when I visited the Common Ground Project in Palo Alto California. John Jeavons and a group of devoted pioneers in Palo Alto are engaged in an experiment that will have far reaching implications. The soil is not fed with chemical fertilizer. All that the land gets is waste manure, compost and egg shells. This combination is dug in thoroughly into the soil down to a depth of 2 feet by hand tools. The soil is loosened meticulously and it involves back-breaking labour. It takes one person nearly eight hours of intense labour to prepare a 6 by 2 ft. plot for planting. In california this method yields nearly 6 times the national U.S. average.

The important aspect of this method is that it does not involve displacing people from the land, because it uses no heavy machinery. In fact, with more people returning to the land, it would mean increased input of energy of the right kind. Farming with 1 to 5 acres becomes a viable proposition in a land that has surplus of human labour available. With minimal use of energy, maximum use of manpower and without fertilizers, this intensive, mixed cropping method with its abundant yields offers renewed hope for our traditional agricultural system.

Indira to visit U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit the Soviet Union for about a week beginning June 8. The visit, her first since 1971, reciprocates one to India in 1973 by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Blackmail led to slaying

A Supreme Court jury of eight women and four men was told yesterday the Crown will seek to prove that two men and a woman murdered a 42-year-old domestic last September as part of a protection racket.

Crown Attorney Robert McGee said he will establish that Harbhajan Singh Math, 37; his brother Harmohinder, 36, and Harmohinder's wife Paramjit, 28, strangled the victim, Mrs. Santosh Kumari Bali, and then dismembered the body.

The Crown will allege that a torso and a leg found in garbage cans miles apart from one another were from Mrs. Bali's body.

Mr. McGee said testimony by the victim's son will indicate that Mrs. Bali met Harbhajan Singh Math in India and as a result was encouraged to come to Canada in July, 1974. The woman entered Canada as a visitor, but overstayed her visa and took work as a domestic.

He said the evidence will show that the trio of accused took considerable money from Mrs. Bali as protection against her deportation and that, when she finally refused to co-operate further, "She was exterminated."

One of the first witnesses in the trial presided over by Mr. Justice William Maloney was Giovanni Giuliano, a foreman for Driftwood Manufacturing Industries Ltd. in North York.

Mr Giuliano said he and a fellow worker found a severed leg in a green garbage bag when they looked inside a metal pail near other refuse containers in the backyard of the Oakdale Road plant on Sept 18.

He told the court that Harbhajan Singh Math had done "some spare-time work" for Driftwood, but he had not seen him at the plant in the previous six months. "I hear from him he was going for trips somewhere."

Earlier, an Etobicoke garbage worker told of his colleague's becoming sick at the sight of a torso when he opened a burlap bag containing it. The bag, and at least three inner bags of burlap or plastic had been placed in a public trash can at the corner of Bloor Street West and Eagle Road. It was discovered when the can was emptied the morning of Sept 15.

Most of yesterday's testimony concerned police photographs taken at the scene of the torso and leg discoveries and at the homes of the three defendants.

Three lawyers are representing the accused. David Humphrey is counsel for Harbhajan Math, Earl Levy is representing Harmohinder and Mrs. Math's lawyer is Edmund Schofield.

The trial continues.

(The Globe and Mail)

Non Stop Pan Am to India

NEW DELHI, May 3. A Pan American airliner with more than 100 passengers on board landed here yesterday to complete the worlds longest non-stop flight for commercial aircraft. Pan American officials said. The plane, a shortened version of the Boeing 747 jumbo, also made the first non-stop flight from the United States to India, completing the 8,088-mile journey in 13 hours and 13 minutes. The aircraft now flies to Tokyo on the second leg of its attempt to set a new around-the-world speed record of 40 hours.

Open university for technicians

New Delhi, May 3 (Samachar): An "open university" on the British model will be established in India this year or the next to provide a great fillip to the cause of "continuing education of those who are in the professions after completing their academic education.

The International Conference on Training Engineers and Technicians (ICTET), now in session in the capital, discussed how engineers could be helped to keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology affecting their professional work.

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"Experience India" recaptured in pictures

by Manjula Parakot

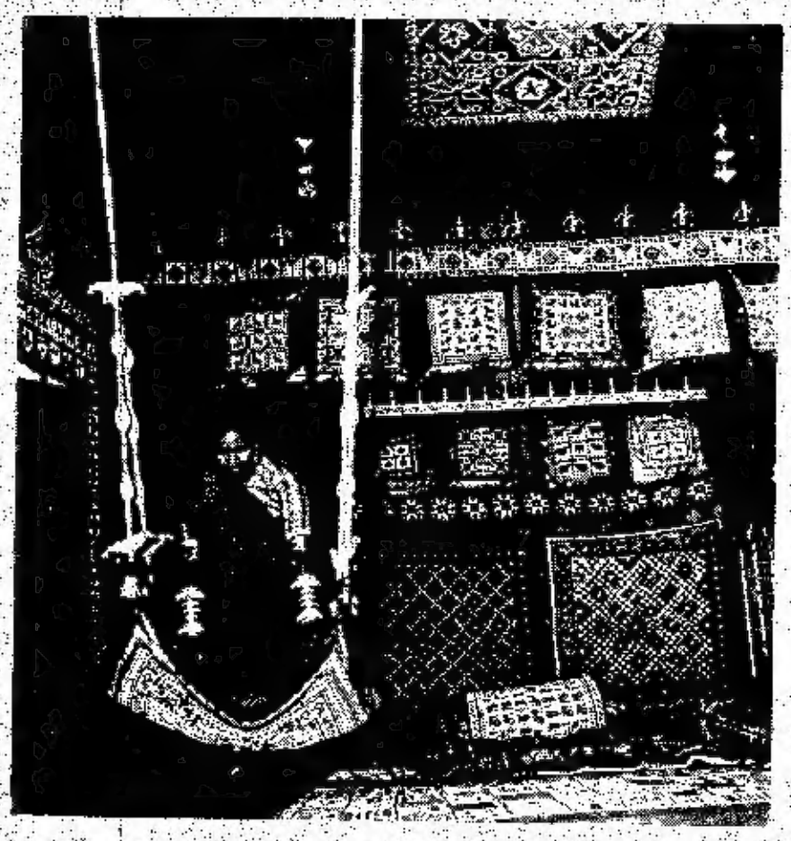
Mrs. Patel's cookery demonstration. She amazed her audience by making "akoori" [Parsi appetizer], palak bhaji, kitchdi, puri, yogurt curry and sooji halwa - all completed within an hour. The secret of her success - good organization and dexterity.

"An Indian Woman and Art are Seldom Apart."

The highlight of the festival was the multi-media stage presentation titled "Bharatiya Nari". This unique presentation was created by Sudha and Reena with dances, coloured slides, apt commentary, and a very impressive film on Durga puja celebrations organized by Prabasi - all of which were perfectly interwoven and blended with the theme, transmitting to the audience a complete and comprehensive picture of the Indian woman, her development through various stages in life, her ideals and aspirations during each stage, and her final impact on Indian society.

"Although variety is the spice of Indian cuisine, it is by no means ALL spice and hot peppers." [Thali display - traditional foods from nine different states of India stole part of the show.]

Another enjoyable event was the tribal costume parade organized by Mrs. Gopal, of which the Naga, Banjara and Santhal costumes were most authentic. Also a short presentation on the various methods of wearing the sari presented by Mrs. Patel was well received. What I liked even better was Mrs. Patel's running commentary peppered with wit. There was also a Children's Workshop with story telling, fancy dress and Indian games.



"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world!" [Napoleon Bonaparte].

"Experience India" concluded with a musical session. A group from Bharati Kala Manram chanted "slokas" and sang "bhajans" and thus relived the scene in a typical South Indian household at dusk. Kobita Goswami from Prabasi sang a couple of Meera bhajans in Bengali and Shobhana Srikanthrendered a South Indian classical piece.

OUR MISTAKE

The outlines in the April 15th issue (P. 10, "Experience India") should have been as follows.

"Gaze into a child's wondering eyes and behold therein Rama, Christ, Buddha and Allah all appearing in turns."

Mrs. Leela Nadhan explains the significance of the exhibits to Indian High Commissioner Mr. Bajpai. In the background are Mr. and Mrs. Khandwani, the genius behind the excellent photo exhibition.

"Mehndi Lagi Hai Mere Haath" [A Delight of Womanhood].

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SOUTH AFRICAN SWAMI TO SPEAK

The Vedanta Society of Toronto along with a number of Vedanta Centres in the United States has organised a convention at Ellicotteville (40 miles south of Buffalo) from July 23 to 26.

Swami NIHSHREYASANANDA, head of the Ramakrishna Mission Salisbury and Rhodesia and Johannesburg South Africa will be the chief speaker. Selected topics for lectures include: "THE RELEVANCE OF VEDANTA IN A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY", "LIVING A SPIRITUAL LIFE", "VEDANTA AS TAUGHT BY SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND SWAMI VIVEKANANDA".

There is a special program for children. Accommodation and food at reasonable rates. Call Vedanta Society for Registration Form which must be returned by the 15th of May, 416-493-0120 or 221-5008.

RESEARCH ON ELIMINATING ORAL DRUGS.

New Delhi, Apr. 30 (Samachar): Can a drug be administered direct to a needy organ instead of large doses of it being orally administered in the form of pills and capsules?

Work on a direct administration technique is going on at the Christian Medical College (CMC) in Vellore and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, it was disclosed here.

Since smaller doses of a drug would be sufficient for direct administration, scientists believe that side-effects of the drug could be minimised by such a technique.

WORLD WNAT INDIAN GEMS JEWELLERY

New Delhi, April 21 - The world has bought Indian gems and jewellery worth Rs 1100 million during the year ended March 1976. This was Rs 100 million more than during the previous year.

Chairman of the Indian Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has told newsmen that Indian cut gems and jewellery were becoming more popular, particularly in the oil-rich Gulf countries. (C.I.T. News)

Dhananjayans give impressive performance

By Bharat P. Mathur

It was a combination of grace and talent that the famed Indian exponents of the classical dance styles of Bharatanatyam and Kathakali, V.P. Dhananjayan and his wife, Shanta, offered to the Canadian and Indian audiences who packed the theatre of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa on the evening of April 20.

The seasoned artistes gave an impressive 1-hour program of several numbers, including Varnam, Dasavataram and Tillana, and rose to dizzy heights in 'Asoka-Sanghamitra', a scene from Sanskrit dance-drama by Prof. V. Subramaniam of Carleton University. Whether dancing solo or together, they both gave a quintessence of their mastered art and were lustily applauded at the end of each item of the program.

After a brief introduction had been given by the Dhananjayans, including interpretations of body postures, hand movements and facial expressions in the Bharatanatyam style, the recital got off to a thrilling start with Nrityanjali, the traditional dance of salutation to the gods. It was immediately followed by Alarippu, an invocational number of pure rhythm, danced by the pair in perfect harmony.

Shanta excelled in Varnam, regarded as the most colourful of a Bharatanatyam repertoire. Danced in Sankarabharanam RAG (melody), it portrayed a love-lorn lady praising her hero and describing the pangs of her separation from him. Beginning in a romantic mood, it later depicted her emotions of anger, jealousy and fear, interspersed with appropriate footwork. Later, in Padam in Yamunakalyani, she as a devotee of Lord Krishna related his qualities as a child, miming, with penetrative power, an imagined meeting with him.

KATHAKALI DANCE

Dhananjayan demonstrated the Kathakali style of Kerala in 'Pregnant Doe', narrating an episode in a forest where a deer in labour is caught up as if between the devil and the deep sea. Surrounded by a hunter, a tiger, a wild fire and a river, it finds itself completely helpless. It has eventually a providential escape as if God himself comes to its rescue. A sudden flash of lightning kills the hunter, whose arrow strikes the tiger, while a torrential downpour extinguishes the fire. A baby deer is then peacefully born.

It was a remarkable display of human emotions under different situations that Dhananjayan gave exhibiting an extraordinary dramatic art. In this vivid exposition, he proved to what extent this oriental dance form had succeeded in combining pantomime choreography and music with an evocative quality of gestures.

In Dasavatara Varnana, Shanta and Dhananjayan showed subtlety in depicting the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu to save the world from evil, as described in Poet Jayadeva's lyric 'Gita Govindam'.

An excellent musical accompaniment was provided by K. Rajasekharan, vocalist, T. Sreedhar, MRIDANGIST (drummer) and Mrs. Kannamma Sharma, who played on the VEENA. Mrs. Sharma also participated in a delightful musical interlude.

A DANCE-DRAMA

'Asoka and Sanghamitra', a dance-drama, with its lyrics and music composed by Prof. Subramaniam, that came after intermission, easily stood out as the highlight of the evening's presentation. The opening song praises Emperor Asoka as one having been coerced by his daughter into abandoning military adventure and propagating Buddha's message of peace.

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The Dhananjayans were on a ten-day visit to Canada, during which they also gave performances in Montreal and Toronto. Their appearance in Ottawa was arranged by the India-Canada Association in co-operation with the National Arts Centre. They arrived from New York after attending the U.S. Conference on Performing Arts Education at the invitation of the New York State Education Department and giving recitals at several State schools during a month's tour sponsored by the Indian Council of Cultural Affairs.

One of the few professional dancing couples in India, the Dhananjayans are a versatile duo, who were the first recipients of the post-graduate diploma from Kalakshetra, the internationally renowned Indian academy of fine arts. Subsequently, they served Kalakshetra in the capacities of principal dancers and then as teachers. They founded their own institution, Bharata Kalanjali, in Madras nine years ago.

Review of human rights code planned

The Ontario Human Rights Commisssion is conducting a thorough public review of its legislation, The Ontario Human Rights Code, and of its functions and working arrangements. The Commission will also assess the changing human rights needs of Ontario residents. This will be the first comprehensive and public review of the human rights situation in the Province since the Commission was established in 1962.

The Commission would welcome any comments, suggestions or submissions that you might care to make about any matter or matters which you believe the review should examine. Briefs, informal submissions or inquiries should be directed to:

The Secretary
The Code Review Commitee,
The Ontario Human Rights Commission,
12th Floor,
400 University Avenue,
Toronto Ontario,
M7A 1T7.

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INDIA RANKS THIRD

New Delhi, Apr 28 (Samachar): Dr. A. Ramachandran, Science and Technology Secretary, said recently that India now has 141 engineering colleges with an admission capacity of 25,000 students each year and 22 polytechnics with an admission capacity of 2,200.

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

I'd like to take a trip to South India some day, mostly for the purpose of learning more about Southern cooking. As coconuts and cashews are available in plenty in South India, they are very popular ingredients in Southern cooking. Also because of the availability, peanut oil is used for cooking meals in South India compared to ghee used in northern or eastern parts of India. Southern food is more heavily spiced mainly because of the climatic condition. Most Southern Hindus are vegetarians and their diets include lots of vegeable protein like lentils, nuts etc. They use lot of coconut, cashew, peanut, lentils and beans to give a protein balanced diet. Southern bread like dosais, idlis made from lentil, rice and yogurt are very rich in protein. In the south they not only prefer spicy food but sour too! They include lot of tamarind, lemon juice and vinegar in their cooking, which have some cooling effect during the hot weather. So what goes into an Indian food depends on where the dish originated. The westerners only talk about 'curry' which is an English word that came from Tamil 'Kari'. 'Kari' means food cooked in a spicy sauce. The following recipe is very popular and a favourite to all South Indians. It is lentil-based sauce, called Sambar. There are many different vegetables used in sambar such as green beans, eggplant, green pepper Spinach okra, onion and so on. Sambar is at its best when served very hot (in both sense). The amount of chillies depends on taste.

SAMBAR

½ oz. seedless tamarind, soaked in 1 cup water
½ cup toovar dhal or red lentil
1½ cups water
½ tsp. turmeric
1 tsp. salt or to taste
½ cup of each oil, fresh grated coconut, and chopped coriander leaves
1 tbsp of each hot curry powder and sambhar spice.
1 tsp. ground chili
1 eggplant (about 1 lb.)
2 green peppers, cut into large pieces
1 large onion, finely chopped
A big pinch of asafoetida (hing)
1 tsp. mustard seeds
2 curry leaves

Cover tamarind with 1 cup water and squeeze pulp out when it turns soft. Wash and soak toovar dhal for 1 hour (do not soak red lentil). Cook in soaking water with turmeric and salt until dhal is very soft.

Wash the eggplant, slice them and salt them well. After about ½ hour, press out the excess water and cut the slices into large cubes. Heat oil and saute the spices (curry powder, sambhar spice and chili) in the oil for few seconds, then add the eggplant and green peppers. Toss the vegetables until they are rather evenly coated with spices and add to dhal. Cook until vegetables are tender. Add tamarind pulp, coconut, curry leaves. Remove from heat.

Heat 2 tbsp. oil in another pan and add mustard seeds and asafoetida (asafoetida can also be added to the dhal when it is being cooked). When seeds stop popping, put in onions and fry until golden. Put the onion mixture into the dhal and mix well. Sprinkle chopped coriander leaves and serve hot with rice or idlis.

The shy shall scrub the floor

London, (U.K.): A 26-year-old nurse from Victoria, Rhodesia, has taken to scrubbing floors while she awaits a job offer from a Canadian hospital, a job placement agency official said.

B.B. Gopal has been caught up in legal entanglements since September, 1974, when she first applied for a visa to immigrate to Canada, said Mourad Fleming, manager responsible for overseas operations for Rand Medical Recruitment International.

Miss Gopal first applied to the British embassy in Pretoria, South Africa, in September, 1974, for a British passport in order to leave Rhodesia and immigrate to Canada," Fleming said.

"Canadian authorities were prepared to issue her a visa provided she had a firm employment offer and a passport. The Canadian hospitals would not deal with her until she had the passport and the British government said it could not issue her a passport until she had a job offer.

"This chicken and egg situation lasted until Jan. 16, 1976, when, desperate to escape, she travelled to Britain on a document issued by the Salisbury government of Premier Smith."

Fleming said Miss Gopal is a state registered nurse, state certified midwife and holds diplomas for family planning. He said she has "impeccable" references from Harare Central Hospital in Rhodesia and top medical officers in Victoria, Rhodesia.

"She is basically a quiet, shy type of girl and she would really like to work in Canada," Fleming said. "If she wasn't so shy and created a bit of a fuss, she probably wouldn't be in this predicament."

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New Year celebrated

The Eastdale Collegiate Institute at 701 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, was once again the venue where the **Canada Hindu Organization Incorporated** celebrated the festival of **"Phagwah" "Holi", on April 11.**

Roop Sharma, a Director of the Organization, in his welcome address to over 600 people of various ethnic groups, explained that the festival of "Phagwah" or "Holi" is the most colourful and joyful of all Hindu festivals.

It is significant to note, he said, that the festival also marked the end of the old year and the beginning of the new year 2033, according to the solar and lunar calendars of India - Vikram Samwat.

The celebrations were attended by many prominent Canadians from the various government ministries and Municipal agencies, including several presidents, chairmen and Leaders of ethnic groups.

The guest speaker of the evening was the Honourable Nick Leluk, Parliamentary Assistant to the Honourable Minister of Culture and Recreation.

Mr. Leluk extended greetings from the Premier of Ontario and the Minister of Culture and Recreation, and won the applause of the several hundreds of persons of various ethnic groups after he had outlined his government's policy on multiculturalism.

The very colourful program which lasted for several hours was climaxed with a seven course Indian style vegetarian meal.

The musical side of the stage program, which included artistes from various states of India, Guyana, Trinidad and other countries was under the Directorship of Azeez Khan of India/Guyana and Trinidad fame, assisted by Imzan Hoosein and Rahil Khan.

Azeez Khan demonstrated his versatility and talent when he climaxed the evening's entertainment with the ever popular Phagwah song "Holi Khalay Ragoovirah Awad May." Several members of the audience joined him on stage and there was a period of about 15 minutes of group dancing. This was followed by group singing of "Chowtals" by Bhai Arjune Persaud and members of Canada Hindu Organization Orchestra.

The members of the Canada Hindu Organization Orchestra, including Suresh Mangal, Sankar Latchmana, Arjune Persaud, Tara Persaud, Geeta Sookul, Teddy Jagan, Asdeo Mangra, and guest artistes Neeta Maraj, Sumintra Roy, Saleem Hassanali, Harold Bachan, Amar Nath, Jameel Ali, Nazeem Rahaman and others captivated the audience with several popular film and classical songs.

The magnificent performances by the many dancers in their colourful costumes will long live in the memories of hundreds who were present on that occasion. Some of the dancers were Vijaya Nath, Mangala Tembe, Patricia Ann, Arpita Ghosal, Julie Lichtblau, Geeta Charles, Nova Bhattacharya and Madhu Bala Virmani.

Members of the Canada Hindu Organization Lakshmi Sabha (Women Section) prepared the really delicious and spicy vegetarian meal. Those who were instrumental in the preparation included Phulmatti Persaud, Bissoondai Mangal, Sheila Singh, Nalini Prashad, Sati Singh, Dhani Sharma, Molly Seepersaud Maraj, Devika Ramotar, Raheel Khan, Tara Persaud, Sumintra Bunsee, Shirley and Debbie Ram, Bev Soobramanie, Sushilla Varma, Roshanie Latchmana, Usha Sharma, Asha Vohra, Sita Singh, Sushila Persaud Meena Mohabir, Ramnarainia Sharma, and Soorojnie Persaud.

Roop Sharma says that in celebrating the festival in this fashion, the Canada Hindu Organization is attempting to further an awareness of inter-ethnic and inter-cultural appreciation and understanding.

The Canada hindu Organization Incorporated conducts regular cultural activities every Sunday from 3.00 to 7.00 pm at its Cultural Resource Centre, Eastdale Collegiate Institute, 701 Gerrard Street East, Toronto. Cultural activities include, Pooja, Prarthna, Free Hindi, Sanskrit, Yoga and Classical Dancing classes, Indian musical sessions - Bhagans, Kirtans, Ramayan chantings and philosophical discourses on the Bhagavad Gita. All are invited.

For further information, please write or call the General Secretary, Canada Hindu Organization Incorporated, P. O. Box 375, Station "J", Toronto, M4J 4Y8 Canada - Telephone (416) 465-2214.

SICOM officials visit N.America

A special delegation from the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. (SICOM), which is a State Government agency responsible for promotion of industries, led by the Managing Director S.M. Kelkar will be visiting USA and Canada from May 30, 1976 for a period of two weeks. The delegation will hold meetings with non-resident Indians in USA and Canada at various places to apprise them of the incentives and facilities available for establishing industries in Maharashtra and assist interested persons in their plans to establish an industry in Maharashtra State. Apart from the concessions announced by the Government of India for non-resident Indians for importing machinery, exemption from wealth tax etc. SICOM provides a number of other incentives including financing of projects under its Venture Capital Scheme. It also provides assistance to entrepreneurs from the preconstruction to post-production stage for items like feasibility studies/market surveys, flexible financial assistance tailored to individual needs, project identification and consultancy, plant location, expediting Government clearances etc. SICOM has so far assisted 2127 units out of which 1287 are already in production. Details of these facilities and incentives will be discussed by the delegation in their meeting with groups of non-resident Indians and interested individuals. The delegation also has the authority to give across-the-table decisions to entrepreneurs.

NEW DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION APPOINTED

The appointment of George A. Brown as the new Executive Director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission was announced today in Toronto by the Commission Chairman, Dr. T.H.B. Symons.

Mr. Brown succeeds Robert McPhee, who has resigned to become Executive Director of the Citizenship and Multiculturalism Division of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

ARYABHATA COMPLETES ONE YEAR IN ORBIT

Bangalore, Apr 29 (Samachar): The first Indian scientific satellite 'Aryabhata', which completed one year of successful orbit in space today, has opened a new vista in the use of satellite technology for the country's development.

The satellite, launched from a Soviet cosmodrome on April 19 last year, has fulfilled most of its primary mission goals and established the country's capability in satellite technology.

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Suitable match for an educated Sikh gentleman (clean-shaven) 43, well-established in Montreal. A slim, beautiful and simple girl about 30 years, 5'3". Should correspond. No restriction. Box 1042, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful girl for a Punjabi doctor . 29, 5'6", Canadian trained M.D. starting internship in June, 1976. Also match for his beautiful sister, age, 22, trained in typewriting and shorthand, interested in cooking, painting and travelling. Box 1043, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well educated and attractive girls for divorced Punjabi gentleman, 28, 5' 7" engineering technologist, multilingual, Canadian citizen. Reply with full particulars to Box 1047, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a handsome man, Catholic 32, from Kerala, working as a nurse in Lucknow, India. Two sisters well settled in Canada. Girls in Canada/U.S.A. could reply in confidence to Box 1048 The Canadian India Times.

Match for Attractive B. Com. Aggarwal girl, 23. Landed immigrant. Caste no bar. Good family. Write box 1051, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Jain girl 27, B.A., family settled in Canada, girl visiting brothers in Canada reply Box 2084 St. Catharines, Ontario.

Engineer 32, Punjabi origin, educated in England, working as an Engineer in Ontario, seeks an intelligent girl, reply to: Dhinsa P. Eng., 200 Brock St. North, Sarnia, Ontario.

Wanted a suitable match for a 25 years old, 5' 6", slim well-educated, cheerful and pleasant Gujarati beauty. Please contact: Canadian India Times, Box 1055.

Graduate parents seek matches for Jat Sikh 27 years, Sales-manager, brother B.SC. Agriculture 24 years, third T.V. Mechanic, 23 years, Abroad. Sister, 25 years M.A. Diploma Hockey Coach. Apply immediately, P.O. BOX 6810, HAWALI, KUWAIT, Arabian Gulf.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from doctors and professionals at the Ph. D. level for lady doctor, 27, visiting relatives in U.S.A. and Canada this summer. Phone 416-691-3259 or write 9 Crescent Pl Apt # 2820, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Suitable match for Punjabi Sikh, 23, educated in England presently working in Canada in secure job. Family well settled in England and Canada. Modern in outlook. Please send photograph. Box 1052, The Canadian India Times.

Marriage correspondence invited for Punjabi man, 24, M.A. in India. Very good character and family well respected. Caste, creed no bars.
Please reply to box 1052, The Canadian India Times.

A youngman of good character and gentle nature invites correspondence from Gujarati families. Aged 25, 5'-5½", studying here in M.Sc (chemistry). Reply to Box 1053, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial proposals invited from an educated, cultured good looking girl for Gupta boy, 27, educated and teaching in Toronto. $15,000 monthly, owns detached bungalow. Write box 1054 the Canadian India times.

Correspondence invited from well educated girls in their twenties, of any nationality and religion for a Punjabi Jat Sikh mechanical engineer with excellent family background, professionally employed and permanent resident in United States. Box 1056, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences invited from professionally well-settled boys (Canadian immigrant or citizen) belonging to a respectable family for a beautiful girl, 18 years, 5'6½", belongs to Sharma family. Caste no bar. Only seriously interested parties may send full particulars and a recent photo to Box 1172, Truro, N.S., Canada.

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Vedanta lectures

The third in the guest lecture series will be delivered by Swami Kalikananda of Vedanta Society of Chicago. TOPICS: MEDITATION ITS IMPORTANCE IN DAILY LIFE, on Friday May 14, 1976 at 8 P.M., Medical Sciences Building Room 3154 University of Toronto and "THE MEANING OF WORSHIP" Sunday May 16, 1976, 3 P.M. at 60 Lowther Avenue (near St. George Subway Station). Admission Free. Parking available. For information please contact the Vedanta Society at 923-0120 or 221-5008.

Largest naval base in Asia

Visakhapatnam, April 30 - Asia's largest naval base, on the eastern coast of India, will be ready by the end of this year. It will also be one of the world's most modern dockyards.

With its completion, the Indian Navy's eastern wing will have facilities for warships of all types.

The naval base is a sprawling complex with workshops wharfs and jetties capable of berthing at a time more than 60 ships of all types and sizes including submarines and training establishments.

The construction, including the engineering works and marine structure, was carried out entirely by Indian engineers and labour. (C.I.T. News)

Monkeys earn foreign exchange

New Delhi, April 30 - Officials have said that among the Indian animals which are exported, monkeys earn the most foreign exchange, although the elephant is the largest 'single unit' exchange earner.

The United States is biggest importer of monkeys accounting for 20,803 out of the total of 29,000 exported during 1974-75. It was followed by the United Kingdom with 3,880 and the USSR 2,150.

Thirty-eight elephants were sold to West Germany Japan and USA fetched Rs. 68 million each costing about Rs. 17,000. Of these 12 were purchased by Germany, three by Japan and the balance by America.

Zoo animals numbering 10,865, accounted for foreign exchange earning amounting to Rs. 75 million. France was the leading buyer in this category with 4,043 acquisitions for its zoos, Japan 2,522 and the USA 1,360.

Live turtles were exported to West Germany, Switzerland, Japan, the UK and France. The export of other live animals and insects yielded RS. 44 million chief buyer being West Germany. (C.I.T. News)

SHUKLA LAUDS INDIAN PRESS

New Delhi, May 4 (Samachar): Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Vidya Charan Shukla has expressed confidence that the traditions and foundations for the growth of a responsible and constructive Press set during the emergency would be consolidated and carried forward.

Prices fall

Consumer prices registered the biggest drop in India during the last one year while in most of other countries prices went up, according to figures released by the International Monetary Fund, reports All India Radio. The I.M.F. complied consumer price trends in more than 100 countries.

The figures show an increase of 12.1 per cent in all countries except Chile where the rise exceeded 340 per cent. During the same period consumer prices declined only in three countries namely, India Singapore and Guatemala. The largest drop of 5.6 per cent was in India.

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